

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

Geo. M. Weston, Editor.

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Thursday, September 12, 1861.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Among the refugees who came into Fort Monroe, and have been brought to Fortress Monroe, were some parties, (originally from New York) who had a saw-mill establishment on the North Carolina coast. They report that they know nothing about any "Union Lodges," which have figured so largely in the columns of sensation newspapers. The people of North Carolina, they say, merely follow their leaders, who are for secession, these people being "generally" (to use their delicate language) "in moderate circumstances." The Union men, of the class who do their own thinking and do not merely follow "leaders," are silenced, and passively waiting for something to "turn up."

This description of North Carolina, will answer very well, with local variations, for the whole region now in the hands of the terrorists. The masses of the people, miserably poor ("in moderate circumstances") and miserably ignorant, go for secession, or acquiesce in secession, not from any fixed tendency in that direction, but because they follow "leaders." Order will be permanently restored when a new set of "leaders" are given to them by getting rid of the old ones, which will be done by the simple and approved process of hanging a few, exiling more, and depriving the remainder of consideration and influence by confining their property and loading them down with obloquy. It is by no means so difficult a matter as it seems, to give a loyal aspect to society everywhere in the seceded region, the disease to be dealt with not being deep-seated in the masses of the community. What is wanted, is only that kindly but efficient and adequate coercion, which the surgeons use in operations, which distress the patient, but are necessary to save life.

Suggestions have been made of the probability of enlisting Union regiments in North Carolina. That will be practicable after we get possession of the State, but not before. In other words, it is a resource, not for conquering the rebellion there, but for preserving order after the conquest is achieved. We have had an example of that sort of thing, in the effort of Col. Lamont, (U. S. Marshal for this district), to raise a force in the Valley of Virginia, a region unquestionably more loyal than North Carolina. Nobody could be better fitted for such an effort, than Col. Lamont, both from the popularity of his manners, and the fact of a large family connection in the scene of his operations. He was succeeding very well in it, during the temporary occupation of Gen. Patterson, and has not been successful since. When the national troops again get possession of the Valley of Virginia, he and others may be very useful in organizing auxiliary forces from the native population.

We do not intend to underrate the value and importance of the Union element in the seceded region. There are thousands and tens of thousands of loyal men between the Potomac and the Gulf of Mexico, for whom we entertain the warmest sympathy, and the highest respect. A loyal man South is more loyal than a loyal man North, because he better knows how hideous and revolting this rebellion is, and has suffered more from it. The fact that such men exist should not be overlooked, but it will be unwise to expect too much from it. These men cannot liberate themselves. They must be liberated by the national armies, but when that is done, it is by their co-operation that the work of liberation will be made sure and permanent.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO CERTAIN GERMAN STATES BY THE PRUSSIAN CLOSER MAIL.—We are requested to state, that in future the single rate of postage on pre-paid letters transmitted per Prussian closer mail, between the United States and Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Luxembourg, Brunswick, Lubek, Hamburg, or Bremen, will be 28 cents instead of 30 cents.

This reduced rate of 28 cents is confined to pre-paid letters, and to those only which are addressed to the several States above enumerated; therefore, all unpaid letters to whatever part of Germany they may be addressed, and all pre-paid letters addressed to any other German State than those above mentioned, will continue to be charged with the existing rate of 30 cents.

Postmasters will please note this reduction on the table of postages to foreign countries, and levy postage accordingly.

MORE SECRET NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.—Several of the largest war vessels belonging to the blockading squadron left Fortress Monroe early on Sunday morning, and proceeded southward. Another expedition is being fitted out at New York, which will be ready in a few days. Troops are concentrating there, and ships are being fitted out with special reference to some unusual and secret movement. The steamer *Belle* has been hauled out into the stream, and is prepared for transport service. The *Vanderbilt* has been thoroughly overhauled, is coaled, and is ready for immediate transport service. Each of these vessels could carry one thousand men, with all their accoutrements, and several weeks rations.

Many of the light-draft gunboats are, and have been, ready for sea for some time, but they are held back at the Brooklyn navy yard, waiting for some purpose not yet made public.

TELEGRAPHING THE DEPARTMENTS.—In our paper of yesterday appeared an order on the indiscriminate use of the telegraph by those who have business with the Departments at Washington. The Adjutant General has had to pay about \$1,400 a month for "gripes," nine out of ten of which could just as well be transmitted through the United States mail. The Secretary of War, more unluckily, has been taxed nearly \$5,000 a month for dispatches, and hence the order to use the mail instead of the telegraph.

THE AFFAIR OF YESTERDAY!

A Brisk Skirmish Near the Long Bridge!

A Large Number of Rebels Killed and Wounded!

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, a reconnoitering party consisting of several companies detached from the Chain Bridge regiment, composed of infantry, cavalry, and Griffin's battery, under the command of Col. Stevens, took up their line of march over the hills towards Lewisville. After proceeding a few miles, they discovered a small rebel force, which retreated as far as Lewisville. Col. Stevens having accomplished the object desired by his reconnoissance, made a counter movement towards the Chain Bridge, when he suddenly encountered a large force of rebel troops, consisting of two companies of infantry, and Col. Stewart's regiment of Virginia Cavalry, together with a battery of four pieces. They were approaching from the direction of Falls Church, with an evident intention of cutting off our troops, and thus preventing them from reaching the bridge. Upon making this discovery, Col. Stevens ordered the skirmishers to advance, and formed the remainder of his force into a line of battle.

The rebels now promptly, and with great spirit, opened a fire from their battery, throwing shells, but with little effect. Griffin's battery instantly replied in fine style, and with great effect. After several rounds had been fired by both sides, our force ceased firing for some minutes, but invited the rebels to come out from the woods, within which they were partly concealed, and give battle in an open field. This invitation was declined, and again the rebel guns began to thunder forth their iron hail, when our troops brought a thirty-two pounder to bear upon the rebel battery and soon silenced it.

Having thus disposed of the battery, Colonel Stevens directed the gun towards the enemy's cavalry, who had taken their position on the road leading to Falls Church. The first fire produced the utmost consternation in the ranks of the chivalry—a large number fell to the earth, and riderless horses plunged through the wood and down the road, and when one or two more messengers of death were hurled among them, the frightened and whipl rebel fled from the field, leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the road side.

Col. Stevens now ordered his gallant troops to fall back towards the bridge, which they performed in good order.

Soon after the engagement, Gen. Smith, commander of the troops from which our force had been detached, appeared on the ground, and took command.

The loss on our side is said to be six killed, seven wounded, and three missing. The rebels were not positively known, but is supposed to be over one hundred killed and wounded.

The cannonading which was so distinctly heard in this city about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and which caused so much excitement, proved only to be artillery practice. Therefore, the rumor that Munson's Hill had been taken, and that our troops had killed 300 and wounded as many more, had taken 600 prisoners, is without foundation.

The account of the affair, as we have given it, was derived from good authority, and is, doubtless, in the main, true.

TREASURY NOTES.—We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday addressed a circular to the several assistant treasurers, stating that, under the acts of July 19 and August 5, 1861, Treasury notes of the denominations of five, ten, and twenty dollars have been and will continue to be issued, and redeemable in coin, on demand, at the offices of the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and of the depository of Cincinnati. These notes are intended to furnish a current medium of payment, exchange, and remittance, being at all times convertible into coin, at the option of the holder, at the place where made payable, and everywhere receivable for public dues, and they must be always equivalent to gold. A sufficient amount of coin to redeem these notes promptly, on demand, will be kept with the depositories, by whom they are respectively made payable; and all depositories and collecting officers will receive them, enter them on their books, and pay them to public creditors as money.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—I REPORT BY CHAPLAIN. The Paymaster General has received the following order from the Adjutant General:

Chaplains of volunteer regiments in the service of the United States are entitled to pay from the General Government from the time they accept their appointments and enter upon duty under it. You will, therefore, make no payments to chaplains of such regiments. By presenting their pay rolls to the United States paymaster, they will receive pay from that source.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.
THEO. HELLHOUSE, Adj. Gen.

It will be seen, from this, that chaplains of regiments mustered into the United States service are expected hereafter to draw all their pay from the General Government.

FORT DELAWARE THREATENED.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the secessionists of Delaware are meditating the capture of Fort Delaware. The garrison, just now, is not strong enough to offer any resistance, and the Government therefore is invoked to lose no time in strengthening its defenses, especially as the moral effect, abroad as well as at home, of giving, even temporarily, to the rebellion, the command of Delaware bay, would cost us thousands of lives and millions of money.

The Prince de Joinville, the son of Louis Philippe, ex-King of France, was expected, with his suite, to arrive in New York yesterday, in the steamer *Africa*. He is accompanied by his son, who is to enter the United States Naval Academy, where he will graduate.

Gov. Briggs.—We are happy to learn that the injury sustained by ex-Gov. Briggs is not so serious as was feared. The charge of shot passed through one side of his neck, below the lower jaw. He was in a comfortable condition on Friday morning, and his life was not considered to be in danger.

Southern News.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW ORLEANS.—We make the following extracts from a letter dated off Pass a l'Ouille, Mississippi river, July 22, on board the United States steam sloop Brooklyn:

"We are out of the world. For days at a time not a sail of any kind is to be seen—nothing but the everlasting mud-bank and dirty water. I think there is little hope of coaxing these scamps to come down the river to sea. I think all the fighting will be done on land, and the sooner they begin and kill some thousands of these rebels, the better for them and everybody else too."

"Our letting the privateer Sumter get out to sea, was a shameful piece of neglect on the Captain's part. He was told by the lookouts aloft that she was coming down the river, but as we were under weigh at a barque outside, he did not pay any attention to the warning until it was too late. She is a faster boat than the Brooklyn, and our engine fixtures are very much out of repair, and almost useless. The Government should relieve this ship immediately, and give her all necessary repairs forthwith."

"The Powhatan is at the Southwest Pass; the St. Louis at the Middle Pass; and we are at Pass a l'Ouille; the Mississippi and our small steamer are off Mobile; the Colorado and three small steamers are at Pensacola, and the South Carolina is at Berwick Bay."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—In reply to a brief note, and a circular containing a list of the books of the soldier's camp and pocket libraries, and a list of tracts for soldiers, and Cromwell's Bible, showing that, since the opening of the war, the American Tract Society (New York) has supplied the army and navy with over three hundred dollars worth of their valuable publications, the president of the United States responds as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1861.
Rev. O. Eastman, Sec. Am. Tract Soc., N. Y.
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging, for the President, your kind and patriotic note of the 3d instant. Allow me to express, for the President, his warm appreciation of the work in which your society is engaged. Religion and good government are twin allies. Respectfully,
JOHN G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary.

CONDITION OF EX-GOVERNOR BRIGGS.—An extract from the office of the *Pittsburgh Eagle*, at Pittsburg, dated on Friday, says:

"We are glad to learn that Gov. Briggs had a very comfortable night, considering the nature of his wound, and that this morning much stronger hopes are entertained of his recovery. His eldest son, George P. Briggs, Esq., is in attendance on his sick bed. Col. H. S. Briggs now with his regiment at Washington, will not return, his father having signified his wish that in any event, private affection should give place to public duty; the position of affairs at Washington demanding in his opinion, that every officer should remain at his post. Gov. Briggs retains full consciousness and can speak, although forbidden to do so; he communicates his wishes by writing."

An intercepted letter from Robert Toombs, addressed to one Richards, in Danville, Texas, contains this curious passage:

"By industry and constant attention to business, I have always been able to meet my own obligations, and it is the first time that I could not meet all without seeking property. Your debt, that I am bound for, has been due over three years; it was a debt of honor, and lent under the most solemn pledges, which I believed and relied on, and which you have not complied. And now, on account of it, I find myself without money, harassed with public business, no means of making arrangements, and your debt hanging on me. I feel myself greatly aggrieved by you, and in a quarter where I did not expect it."

PRESENTATION TO THE PILOT OF THE HATTERAS EXPEDITION.—Captain Chas. A. French, of Chelsea, late commander of the brig *B. T. Martin*, which was captured by the privateer *York*, and who piloted the recent naval expedition to Hatteras Inlet, having been appointed a master in the navy, was this day made the recipient of a full dress uniform, a sword, and equipments, by his friends in Boston and Chelsea.—*Boston Journal*, 9th.

ARREST OF MAJOR LYNDE.—It is reported that Major Lynde, seventh Infantry, who surrendered 750 regular troops to an inferior force of rebels in New Mexico, has been arrested by Captain Gibbs, of the third cavalry, (late Mounted Riflemen), and sent to Santa Fe for trial. Major Lynde is a native of Vermont, and entered the service in 1827.

AN IMMENSE TRAIN.—Yesterday (says the *Rochester Union*) the longest train of cars ever seen in that city, and probably the longest ever seen in the world, passed over the Central Railroad from the east. It was one mile and a quarter and thirty rods in length, and was drawn by five locomotives. Of course, but few of the cars were loaded. They were bound for Buffalo, to be there loaded with Western produce.

General O. M. Mitchell addressed a meeting of the merchants of Cincinnati on Friday night, declaring his intention "to devote himself, body and soul, to the cause of the Government in the suppression of the rebellion." He added this allusion to his wife, who died recently at Albany: "The only person who would ever have divided my attention now lies in the grave."

THE TREASON INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.—The Hon. John F. Potter having, some days since, returned to the city, after a short absence, the committee, of which he is the chairman, has resumed its sessions, and is vigorously prosecuting its business.

General McClellan's pastor, in a sermon at Troy, lately, confirmed the truth of the statement that before going to Western Virginia the general united with him in prayer.

General Dix has forbidden the Mayor of Baltimore to continue the payment of the old police force, and Mayor Brown, whilst protesting against the may authority to interfere, has signified his compliance.

THE CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.—There are 2,100 men now in active and constant employment at this yard, of whom 500 are shipcarpenters, carpenters, laborers, and others; 180 joiners; 250 laborers in the yard; 175 caulkers, sailmakers, painters, and riggers.

ANOTHER PAPER STOPPED.—A gentleman from Bucyrus, (Ohio), reports an assault upon the office of the *Bucyrus Forum*. A good Union Democrat walked into the office, revolver in hand, saying: "I am going to clean out this dirty office of the window."

NEW PAYMASTER.—Paymaster Chas. C. Upham, inspector of the Boston yard, has been ordered to the Washington navy yard, in place of Gallagher, now under arrest.

RIFLING MUSKETS.—Ten thousand Prussian muskets will be sent from St. Louis to Cincinnati to be rifled for the Government. They will then be nearly equal to any now in use.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLD FELLOWS' HALL.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.

Twelve Star Performers—Every Member a Star.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
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The Great Tenor Singer.
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Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock M., 25th instant, to furnish the troops in this city, and its vicinity north of the Potomac river, within (a) five miles of the city of Washington, with wood for (b) six months, commencing 1st day of October, 1861, and ending on the 31st day of March 1862. The wood to be of the best quality of oak or hickory, and to be delivered at the camp or quarters of the troops, in such quantities, and at such times as the Deputy Quartermaster may direct. Good security will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.

The bids to be for 10 cords of wood, consisting of (1) 300 and twenty-eight cords of oak, and (2) 300 and twenty-eight cords of hickory, to be delivered at the office named, and the names of the security to be stated in the bid. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject bids that may be deemed too high. Payments to be made at the end of each month, by returning the orders drawn on the contractor, or contractor, with the receipts of the regimental or brigade quartermasters of regular companies, or corps, endorsed on the back of said orders for the amount of wood delivered.

D. H. BUCKER,
Sept 11-td. Quartermaster U. S. Army.
The Baltimore American will please publish, and send bill to this office for payment. D. H. B.

ALLS OLD SOLDIERS WANTED.
All able old soldiers, who once served, and who would like to serve again under prompt attention of exercise and capacity, as such, may report in writing to "Frank," 117 Broadway, New York, and they will be notified in a few days where they are to meet. By order of Captain CHARLES BECKER, formerly of the 1st New York Volunteers, in Mexico. Sept 11-td.

THE UNION FEMALE ACADEMY.
The Twelfth Annual Session will commence September 11, 1861.

For particulars, inquire of the principal, Mrs. Z. RICHARDS, corner of Fourteenth and K streets. Sept 10-1m

WATCHES, WATCH REPAIRING, &c.
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Sept 2-1f

DR. A. ZAPFON, Instructor and Lecturer in Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, and other branches of Science connected with Medicine. Also, Teacher of French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and other Languages. Office, No. 61, K street, being near Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Sept 11-td

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Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky money in good standing, taken at par.
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SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 25th instant, for supplying the Washington Arsenal with (a) 100 cords of the best White Oak Wood, (b) 100 cords of seasoned Oak Wood, (c) 20 cords of Spruce Pine Wood.

To be delivered at the Arsenal, subject to the inspection of the Superintendent, and if not approved by him to be rejected. The wood must be corded and measured at the Arsenal. The whole to be delivered by the 15th day of October next.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and may be left with the Superintendent.

GEORGE MATTINGLY,
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JAMES S. BULLARD,
Commissioners Wash. A. S. Lum.
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All Packages for "The Soldiers" carried at "One Half" our usual rates. All goods for the so-called "Confederate States," and all articles "Contraband of War," will be refused.

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The Ladies of German Chapel will have a **FESTIVAL** at Potomac Hall, corner of Maryland Avenue and Eleventh street, every evening this week—commencing at 7 o'clock. Proceeds to be applied for improvements to said church. Sept 11-td

Company A, United States Engineers.—Fifty intelligent and able-bodied mechanics will be selected to fill this Company to the maximum fixed by law, 100 men. Inquire at No. 242 G street. Pay, from \$15 to \$24 per month, besides food and clothing. Aug 27-1f

COL